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REMARKS

Claims 1-8 and 10-28 are currently pending in the present patent application. Reconsideration and allowance of the application is respectfully requested in view of the following remarks.

Claim rejections – 35 USC §103

In the report the Examiner rejected claims 1-2, 4-8 and 19-24 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable by U.S. Patent No. 6,628,671 (hereinafter called Dynarski) in view of U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0068570 (hereinafter called Abrol).

The invention of claim 1 is a method of performing an abbreviated point-to-point protocol (PPP) negotiation. The method comprises the steps of pre-storing a first user profile in a first database of a mobile station and in a second database of a packet data service node, the first *pre-stored user profile stored prior to performing the abbreviated PPP negotiation. The first user profile represents a suggested set of PPP-related parameters.* Following this, the method initiates the abbreviated PPP negotiation by sending an option identifying the first pre-stored user profile by the mobile station to the packet data service node. The method further retrieves the first pre-stored user profile by the mobile station and the packet data service node in response to agreement between the mobile station and the packet data service node on the first pre-stored user profile and sets of a state machine of the mobile station and a state machine of the packet data service node in accordance with the first pre-stored user profile. The method determines whether the PDSN supports the first pre-stored user profile. Based on this determination the method rejects, at the PDSN, the first pre-stored user profile responsive to a determination that the PDSN does not support the first pre-stored user profile and performs a full PPP negotiation.

Dynarski relates to a method for providing a PPP connection for a remote client without requiring re-negotiation of Link Control Protocols and Network Control Protocols (see page 2, line 25 - page 3, line 19; page 4, line 16 - page 5, line 18). The network access server has a PPP session with the remote client that goes dormant. More particularly, Dynarski switches the PPP state from dormant to active by using the information uniquely identifying the device (IMSI/ESN). The PPP state is thus transferred to the session associated with a new call set-up message and in doing this, the negotiation of a second PPP session between the device and the network access server may be avoided. The PPP state is a set of parameters that include

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negotiated PPP protocols. The PPP state is stored in both a gateway and a wireless device after the PPP session goes dormant (see column 7, lines 1-12).

Dynarski merely disclose a method for storing negotiated PPP protocols following an establishment of a PPP session between a mobile device and a network access server (see column 6, lines 43-60). As a consequence, Dynarski cannot teach a user profile representing a suggested set of PPP-related parameters that is stored in a first database of a mobile station and in a second database of a packet data service node, *prior to performing an abbreviated PPP negotiation between the mobile station and the packet data service node as claimed*. Dynarsky rather describes sending information, such as the IMSI/ESN number, uniquely identifying the device having a dormant PPP session. Furthermore, Dynarski is preferably directed to a method for switching a PPP state of a dormant PPP session between a mobile communication wireless devices and a network access server (from a first port to a second port) for avoiding the negotiation of link control protocols between the device and the network access server, but not a method for performing an abbreviated PPP negotiation using a pre-stored user profile that was stored prior to performing an abbreviated PPP negotiation as claimed. Thus, Dynarski cannot possibly perform a faster initiation of a new PPP session and a more reliable handover by not requiring a connection between the packet data service nodes, as claimed. Given that Dynarski does not teach that a first user profile is stored prior to performing the abbreviated PPP negotiation between a mobile station and a packet data service node, Dynarski cannot perform a full PPP negotiation in response to a rejection of the first user profile. For these reasons, the claimed invention differs from the method disclosed in Dynarski.

Abrol relates to a method of performing a handoff of a mobile station between a first radio access network of a first type and a second radio access network of a second type. The method disclosed in Abrol determines, at the mobile station, whether changing from communicating over the first radio access network to communicating over the second radio access network will cause routing ambiguity for data sent to and from the mobile station. Abrol further triggers, at the mobile station, a re-registration of a network address of the mobile station if changing from communicating over the first radio access network to communicating over the second radio access network will cause routing ambiguity for data sent to and from the mobile station. Abrol also discloses a PPP state, which determines whether or not a PPP connection is alive or not for the MS that is handing off from a radio access network of a first type to a radio access network of a second type. More precisely, Abrol is able to determine

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whether or not a PPP connection already exists for the mobile station. If so, the method of Abrol terminates, at the packet data serving node, redundant R-P connections resulting from movement of the mobile station between a radio access network of a first type and a radio access network of a second type.

It can be appreciated that Abrol does not disclose a user profile representing a suggested set of PPP-related parameters that is stored in a first database of a mobile station and in a second database of a packet data service node, *prior to performing an abbreviated PPP negotiation between the mobile station and the packet data service node*. Abrol rather describes a method for avoiding conflict of multiple PPP connection for a same mobile station. Since Abrol does not disclose a pre-stored first user profile that is stored *prior to performing the abbreviated PPP negotiation between a mobile station and a packet data service node*, Abrol cannot perform a full PPP negotiation in response to a rejection of the first pre-stored user profile at a packet data service node. In particular, Abrol cannot possibly perform a faster initiation of a new PPP session and a more reliable handover by not requiring a connection between the packet data service nodes as claimed.

Since Dynarski and Abrol do not disclose whole or part of the claimed invention, they cannot be combined to render obvious the invention of claim 1. For that reason, claim 1 is believed patentable. Claim 19 is a system claim for executing the steps of the method of claim 1 and is believed patentable for the same reasons provided in support of claim 1. Claims 2, 4-8 and 20-24, which depend directly or ultimately from independent claims 1 and 19 while adding further limitations thereto, are believed patentable for the same reasons provided in support of independent claims 1 and 19. Consequently, Applicants kindly request withdrawal of the rejection.

In the report, the Examiner rejected claims 3 and 10 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dynarski and Abrol and further in view of U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0006132 (hereinafter called Chuah).

Chuah is an apparatus and method for transferring packet data that incorporates a "hand-off" feature that allows the transfer of an existing PPP connection from one packet server to another packet server. Such a hand-off control message or call continue transaction can be initiated by any of the servers involved in the transactions. For instance, assume an initial arrangement where a point-to-point call is set up and in progress between a remote user and

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a private network via a first packet server (e.g., a first Serving LAC) and a second packet server (e.g., an Anchor LAC). When a remote user initiates a PPP connection the Serving LAC partially authenticates the remote user, by using a predefined "username" and "password", and accepts the PPP connection. Alternatively, DNIS (dialed number identification service), CLID (calling line identification) or other equivalent forms of identification could be used for authenticating the remote user (paragraphs 44-45). If the Serving LAC can not authenticate the user, the connection is not accepted.

Thus, Chuah cannot possibly teach multiple pre-stored user profiles. More particularly, Chuah does not teach a user profile representing a suggested set of PPP-related parameters that are stored in a first database of a mobile station and in a second database of a packet data service node, *prior to performing an abbreviated PPP negotiation between the mobile station and the packet data service node*. Chuah rather describes CLID and DNIS, which are merely examples of alternative form of authentication of a remote user and do not relates to pre-stored user profiles.

Claims 3 and 10 depend directly or ultimately from claim 1 while adding further limitations thereto are believed patentable for the same reasons provided in support of independent claim 1. More particularly, since the combination of Dynarski and Abrol does not render obvious the invention of independent claim 1 and since Chuah does not disclose whole or parts of the claimed invention, Dynarski and Abrol cannot possibly be combined with Chuah for rendering obvious the claimed invention. Consequently, Applicants kindly request withdrawal of the rejection.

Allowable Subject Matter

In the report, the Examiner has indicated that he was willing to allow claims 11-18 and 25-28, if they are rewritten. However, since claims 11-18 and 25-28 depend directly or ultimately from independent claims 1 and 19 while adding further limitations thereto, they are believed patentable for the same reasons provided in support of independent claims 1 and 19. Consequently, claims 11-18 and 25-28 do not need to be rewritten.

In view of the abovementioned remarks, Applicants respectfully request favorable action for all pending claims.

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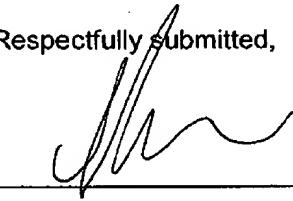
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CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, Applicants submit that the present patent application is now in condition for favorable action. Should the Examiner wish to further discuss the present response or patent application, the undersigned can be reached at (514) 345-7900 ext. 2596.

Respectfully submitted,

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